

YOU CAN TALK
1,200 MILES CROSS COUNTRY

A Journal Woman
Calls Up the Farthest
Point Reached by
Long-Distance Wires.

the last few years. Instead of being founded on solid rock, they will rest on concrete beds and rolled iron beams planted in the wet sand.

To commence with, it will be well to give this cat language, so far as the published vocabulary of M. Grimaldi goes, and to explain how a talented feline makes sentences and expresses herself.

"Poopoo" without any special accent means "tired," but when the emphasis is upon the first syllable it is cat language for "happy." Translated upon the same principle, it should be rendered "work" and when uttered with a falling inflection on the last syllable it is an expression of sorrow. The word "Poo" is the first word of the language that is well known over the civilized world, as meaning simply contentment, has actually a varied significance. When uttered with a rising inflection it signifies happiness, but when spoken with a long roll of the r, and with a rising inflection upon the last syllable, it is the call of the mother to the kittens. Should it be uttered with a sharp inflection, it is a note of warning.

Mr. Marvin R. Clark, in his comments upon the Frenchman's labors in this field, suggests that the phonograph and like instruments that have recently been perfected by science, will be of great aid in setting down for a permanent record the various words of cat language that the most intelligent cats are willing to utter for scientific or linguistic purposes.

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OVABLE

The New St. Paul Building.

working together, it will still be possible for a single man to perform the operation alone.

TALKING TO NASHVILLE.
The girl controlling the Nashville wire was instructed to get that connection. Immediately a telegraphic message was sent over the single wire, and the answer came.

"Isn't this you?" said the voice from Philadelphia, growing wrathful.

PLATE GLASS COFFINS.
They Have Advantages Which It Is Ex-
pected Will Bring Them
Into General Use.

The latest invention in coffins is a glass casket, which, among other advantages, will relieve the fears of those whose minds constantly revert to being buried alive. By this coffin the mourners will be able

to detect the slightest movement of the corpse through the transparent walls.

Why then is something possible in the idea of a glass coffin? Is it a block of crystal, sentiment did not enter the inventor's mind. Why a coffin should be made of glass is a question which at first puzzles those who have not made a study of the subject. The reasons are, nevertheless, important, and will be given in detail. Probably the first advantage that will commend them to the public at large is the fact that they are cheaper than the modern metallic or wooden caskets. What will interest the Board of Health is that their adoption, it is claimed, will be a sure protection to the community against epidemics. Being hermetically sealed, they will prevent the escape of any germs which might generate disease in the systems of those coming in contact with the corpse. They will not be liable to discoloring at the features and form of the deceased, and they will prevent the escape of the odor. The inventor, a citizen of

Warsaw. Although resembling the metallic or wire-mesh basket in shape, the glass coffin is radically different in every other respect. Not only is it made of glass, but it is rimmed with a heavy lead band for the strength of the sides and top. The glass employed in the construction of the coffin is of the same quality as that described, which, when carefully joined in compact form, will prove fully as strong as the metal. The method of manufacture is the same as that employed in a plate glass factory, the edges being finished by the same method as used in manufacturing ordinary glass limitations of cut glass articles.

By the insertion of the wire-woven frame in the sides, the coffin is partially strengthened. This feature will be easily accomplished, the netting being dipped into the molten glass and pressed into the moulds. When the various lengths have been turned out, the edges are accurately beveled, and the rim is rubbed to a fine finish.

After the coffin is ready, it is placed in the receptacle, the interstices are closed with water-proof cement, and the coffin remains in the receptacle for years, long after the death of those who have lowered the casket to its last resting place.